Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Castles in the Air. CASING—8:18—The Brazillan. EDEN MUSEE—Was Tableana. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—II Trovatore MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-5:30-Beau Brummel.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-

S-Strauss Concert.

MANHATTAN BEACH-Siege of Vera Cruz. LMER'S THEATRE-S-The Sea King. TERRAUE GARDEN - 5:15 Seven Suablans. UNION SQUARE THEATRE - 5:15 - Ragian's Way.

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Business Notices.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The new Constitution was promulgated in Brazil; it is a federal system based on that of the United States === The English Government has withdrawn the licensing clause of the Taxation bill. —— The Duke of Clarence was sworn in and took his seat in the House of = President Francisco Menendez, of Lords. = San Salvador, is dead; several officers were killed at San Salvador in a panic following the President's death. === Fort de France, Martinique, has been burned; 5,000 people are homeless.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The Senate . The Disability Pension bill was passed, three Democrats voting with the Republican majority: the Agricultural College bill, with Mr. Morrill's amendment, was passed. Some amendments were made to the Atkinson bill, but no final action was taken.

Domestic.-Class day at Yale was also marked by the dedication of Chittenden Memorial Library and the graduating exercises of Sheffield Scientific School; class-day exercises took place at Syracuse. Lafayette and other colleges. === Walter G. Smith made new disclosures as to the proposed invasion of Lower California. === The rescuers were not yet able to reach the imprisoned men in the Hill Farm Mine. = George W. McCrary, ex-Secretary of War, died in St. Joseph, Mo. There were severe electric storms in Nebraska = The cornerstone of the new Y. M. C. A. building in Bridgeport, Conn., was laid by Chauncey M. Depew.

City and Suburban .- Richard Croker was a wit ness before the Fassett Committee and denied all charges made against him by Patrick H. Mc-Cann, his wife's brother-in-law; his memory was often extremely weak. - Five wild steers got loose in West Fortieth-st, and ran about that part of the city, creating a commotion; no one was seriously hurt. —— The explosion of a tur-boat killed two men certainly and probably four. = A fire at the Kings County Penitentiary caused considerable loss, but discipline was maintained among the prisoners. = = = Λ number of authors met to organize a protective union. The Minerva beat the Choctaw and Liris in the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club race. Defaulter, Castaway II and Rover. The trial of the indicted election officers in Jersey City was begun. = Stocks generally dull with

appreciation in values, closing firm. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer and fair or partly cloudy, followed by a shower Highest, 73 degrees Temperature yesterday: lowest, 65; average, 68 1-2.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper can be changed as often as desired.

The officers of the Third Avenue Railroad have decided to begin preparations for changing their motive power without wasting any time. This decision will be received by the patrons of the road and by the public generally with satisfaction. The cable road is to be operated in three sections, with varying rates of speed, for it is obvious that the cars can be run faster uptown than in the crowded Bowery and Park Row. The expectation is that the new system will be in operation by the coming winter. Its demonstrated success will in all likelihood be the signal for the abandoning of horses on more than one other surface line, for which both horses and passengers will be duly

The census supervisor in Chicago claims 1,000,000 inhabitants for that city, and exults in the belief that Chicago has passed Philadelphia as well as Brooklyn, and is now the second city in the Union. Philadelphia, as is only natural, is yet to be heard from, but the Brooklyn estimate, already made, is 900,000. It is a splendid record that Chicago has made if this estimate proves correct, as her population by the last census was only 503.304. An increase of 100 per cent in ten years in a city of that size is unparalleled. New-York congratulates Chicago, and extends its sympathy to Brooklyn and (provisionally) to Philadelphia.

Mayor Grant has put upon the Board of Aldermen the burden of deciding whether the New-York Steam Company shall contine to exercise the large privileges in the matter of tearing up the streets which were granted to it by that body some years ago. There can be no question as to what the public interest demands. The Steam Company's pipes and operations constitute a nuisance of large proportions, and its privileges should be greatly curtailed. It is to be hoped that the Aldermen have the power which the Mayor conceives them to possess in relation to this matter, and that they will not hesitate to make use of it as the safety and welfare of the community demand.

The trial of the indicted election officers in Jersey City, the first lot of whom were brought before a jury yesterday, will be ob-A jury was obtained yesterday with little difficulty, and apparently it is a jury that will

begun. When the important evidence is of- the day. against the accused officials. Facts of similar | preference given to the unfortunate Licensing | to the rank of a protected trade. character were developed in the investigation | bill over the Land-Purchase Act. He is a Gentlemen of the Senate, you and Aneurin which caused the unseating of Senator Mc-Donald. An honest jury can draw only one conclusion from them.

RICHARD CROKER ON THE STAND Richard Croker appeared before the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday in good health and with a complacent bearing. His testimony was firmly given, his temper stood the strain of cross-examination well, and altogether it was evident that he had made good return from Europe. The hearing developed no startling surprises-no moment, for instance, like that when Mayor Grant, having previoustion of the godfather's bounty and the disposi- are dismal. tion made of it. It had been foreseen that the Mayor would have no difficulty in refreshing his memory as to the amount bestowed, and that a glance at the inventory of his property would enable him to identify some particular transaction as representing his solicitude for his little daughter's welfare. It appears that the investment in which Flossie will soon be old enough to take a lively interest is real estate at Seventh-ave, and One-hundred-andforty-eighth-st., which was purchased, subject to a mortgage, with her \$10,000, plus \$6,500 belonging to her father. Mr. Croker kept the first \$5,000 in hand until after the second \$5,000 had been received, though financial institutions pay very low interest on balances; but this is not to be regretted, inasmuch as the property finally bought has nearly doubled in value, and Flossie is now worth about \$20,000. Apart from his statement concerning this

episode, Mr. Croker's testimony was chiefly made up of negations. He denied all knowledge of a fund to procure the confirmation of Mr. Grant as Commissioner of Public Works; he never showed McCann a bag containing \$180,000 or any other sum of money ; he never entertained the idea of making 10 cents a barrel on cement for the Aqueduct : he did not owe McCann \$3.600, or any other amount when he surrendered his interest in the Mount St. Vincent restaurant-an interest which, contrary to the Mayor's supposition, he had acquired merely by procuring the lease for Conklin. But he did recall distinctly the interview with Adams, of which McCann had given a distorted version. He held the interview at McCann's request in order that he might form an estimate of Adams's character and capacities, though incidentally the conversation turned to a discussion of Hubert O. Thompson's chance of being retained at the head of the Public Works Department after the expiration of his term, and the probable attitude of certain Aldermen in case that manoeuvre were attempted.

But, whatever satisfaction Mr. Croker may have derived from the accuracy of his recollections concerning certain events of comparatively recent occurrence, he cannot have failed to feel annoyance when Mr. Ivins carried him back to his Aldermanic days, resurrected the sworn agreement in which he delivered to the notorious Genet and others his vote, his judgment and his independence, and reminded him of his close affinations then and now with men who became the grateful beneficiaries of the Tweed conspiracy. It may easily be imagined that, after these unwelcome reminiscences, the cheerful and dutiful corroboration of his testimony by Mrs. Croker must have been peculiar-

ly comforting and soothing. Reviewing all the incidents of yesterday's hearing, it appears to us that the most interesting and suggestive disclosure of the day Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Fides, Bermuda, was the extraordinary contrast between the used in the manufacture of cloths, as Mr. Robrividness of Mr. 'Croker's recollections as to the subjects involved in McCann's charges and the density of his ignorance concerning municipal government by bosses. He remembered the minutest details of the sweet domestic scenes of which Flossic and her godfather were the centres of attraction, he recalled every topic touched on in the talk with Adams; but when it came to political assessments, the distribution of patronage and the delicate operations by which the Tammany machine is adjusted, lubricated and kept in motion, his mind was a perfect blank. Then Richard Croker became a forlorn and miserable spectacle. Who could have believed that within so brief a period all knowledge of a subject of which he was a consummate master would so utterly de sert him! Nobody imagined that such a fate ever could befall him ; and, what is more, we do not suppose anybody imagines that such a fate has befallen him now.

A DEMORALIZED GOVERNMENT. The Salisbury Government has reached the lowest stage of degradation in its domestic legislation. The announcement of the withdrawal of the licensing clause of the Local Taxation bill completes the session's record of The Land Purchase bill has practically been abandoned until the next session, and the licensing question, on which the Government has narrowly escaped defeat, has been withdrawn. Lord Salisbury has enforced discipline in his own party at the sacrifice of both measures, which have been under discussion during the greater part of the session. Even his proposal to thwart obstruction by a change of procedure by which measures can be carried from one session to another has been withdrawn, and Mr. Gladstone's plan of a Parliamentary inquiry substituted in its place. The Government emerges from the business of the session discredited and humiliated. It has been unable to cope with obstruction. It has failed to accomplish any important legislative

results. It is evident that Lord Salisbury's party suffers from the lack of effective leadership in the House. His own attention is engrossed with questions of foreign relations. His heart is in his diplomatic work, and he is remarkably successful in all his undertakings in his own office. As Prime Minister responsible for domestic legislation and the conduct of his party he is signally successful. As an Old Tory he is singularly out of touch with the new Toryism, and a Conservative Prime Minister who fails to enlist the sympathies of the democratic and progressive elements of his party exposes himself to defeat in a general election. Lord Salisbury has made a great record for his administration in foreign affairs, but diplomatic questions do not enter largely into the issues of a general election. In 1880 Lord Beaconsfield was voted out of office on his policy of foreign adventure, but this was a noteworthy exception to the rule. Elections served with interest that will not be confined | are ordinarily carried on domestic issues, and to Hudson County or to New-Jersey. Much the course of the Salisbury Government during depends upon the result in the first cases tried. | the present session has been so feeble and discreditable as to impair its prestige with the country. Stronger and more authoritative

financier of original force and a statesman of Jones are striking the same attitude. He is the first rank, but he is a blundering poli- not one whit more ridiculous and grotesque in tician, and has a mind as unsympathetic as forbidding Mr. Chase to paint a clump of rho-Lord Salisbury's to all that is passing in the dodendrons in Prospect Park than you are heart of Tory democracy. Mr. Balfour is the yourselves in refusing to make art free. If most astute political adviser possessing the anything, you are more offensive in the affront Prime Minister's confidence, but for some in- offered to American artists than he has been scrutable reason his counsel has been over- in his silly business with Mr. Gibson and Mr. ruled, the Land-Purchase bill sacrificed, and Chase. the party brought to the verge of defeat on the Licensing question. Mr. Smith has tactical use of the weeks which have elapsed since his skill and unfailing amiability, but he lacks both genius and authority in leading the Commons. The presence of Lord Hartington in the Cabinet is most urgently required in order to rely ridiculed as preposterous the idea that he store leadership in its true sense, and to complete the absorption of the Liberal-Unionists of money, testified that he had in fact given into the Conservative party before the next of the remote past. Professor Fowler, who her \$10,000 in two sums of \$5,000 each. It elections. Unless the Cabinet is reorganized occupies the geological chair in the Harney's cannot be said that anybody was surprised to and Lord Hartington is brought to the front Peak University, was appealed to and pronounced hear Mr. Croker confirm this acknowledgment. as the leader of the Commons, the Govern- the fossils those of the brontotherium. The proeven though he did deny by cable all recollec- ment's chances of surviving another session

> MR. BLAINE AND THE TARIFF. The same journals which declared, not long ago, that Senator Allison was hungry to get at the House Tariff bill and destroy it, finding new stories needed for waning hopes, are now reporting that President Harrison has "declared war on the McKinley bill." Most valuable information, indeed, these papers are giving. The President has simply transmitted his remarks. About the only perfect specimen of without comment a report of the Pan-American Secretary Blaine in that report Conference. has suggested that, in exchange for removal of duties on sugar, and by admission of carpet wools free of duty from South American countries, valuable benefits could be obtained in ex change. Men who think this a declaration of war must be in extreme need of consolation.

It is no secret at Washington that these views have been ably presented before the committees charged with tariff legislation, but without avail. Mr. McKinley himself, not favoring free sugar as yet, thought Secretary Blaine's reasoning might have weight with his committee. But free sugar was voted nevertheless, in committee and in the House. The Secretary's able report may yet lead Senators to empower the President to negotiate as to sugar duties, but no one knows better than Secretary Blaine that it is almost too late to negotiate advantageously regarding a remission of duty which one House has already voted, and which the committee representing the majority in the other House has already recommended. For a change which is so plainly likely to be made without any compensation, purely because the people of this country want it, foreign Governments are not apt to sacrifice very heavily. Whether it would not have been wiser for both houses to give heed earlier to the advice of the Secretary is not now the question. After the action taken, it was natural that the Secretary should place on record publicly the advice he had given and he would have been less likely to make it public if he had expected that he would yet be charged with negotiations of the nature con-

The argument for free admission of South American wools is not a new one, but has been presented with great earnestness ever since the session of Congress began. The Republicans of the House voted, not for free wool of any class, but for higher duties on carpet wools, en the broad ground that it would be impossible to designate in any tariff classes of wool which could be used for that purpose, but could not be used for clothmaking in place of American wools. The Senate Committee has reached the same decision. It has been brought to the knowledge of Republican members that wool of many classes, formerly imported for carnet making only, has within a few years been so greatly improved that it can be and is largely becoming warm. have admitted. The same improvement be made in wools of South America. If admitted once by treaties, such wool could not then be excluded at the desire of the people by law, if they should find it interfering with their industry. Moreover, the wool which already comes from South America is not carpet wool alone: last year about 10,000,000 pounds of carpet wool were imported from all South American countries, but 6,500,600 pounds of clothing wool, of which nearly the whole came from Western and Southern Uruguay, separated only by river from the Argentine Repub-

lie with its enormous flocks of sheep. It is not probable that the Republicans of the country will consent to leave protection of all wool-growing in this country to depend upon acts of South American Powers. For if Uruguay can grow fine clothing wool in great quantities, so can the Argentine Republic Brazil or Chili, and almost without limit as to quantity. Mr. Blaine is too accurate an observer of political events to suppose that the precise policy upon which President Cleveland vas defeated would now be accepted by the people, for the uncertain compensation of larger exports to countries where all the channels of trade are in European hands, and where monetary and political disturbances retard progress.

JONES AND THE SENATE.

Aneurin Jones, Superintendent of Prospect Park, has made himself the laughing-stock of Brooklyn by discriminating against professional artists. The amateur painter is allowed by him to sketch in the Park, but the professional artist with an established reputation for good work is refused a permit. Ancurin Jones is justly ridiculed for his grotesque patronage of inferior or amateur art. He officially protects those who cannot paint clumps of rhodo dendrons with trained skill and refinement of taste. He puts a premium upon bad sketches of the Park scenery and vistas. Public judgment has already been passed upon his fantastic method of discriminating against professional artists. The Park will be opened to all painters, amateur or professional, and the fussy Superintendent will be cautioned by the Commissioners against making a similar exhibition of his follies and vagaries in future.

We desire to direct the attention of the

United States Senate to this ludicrous episode because it is an allegory which may be applied to their treatment of American artists. By the action of the committee in restoring the duty of 30 per cent on paintings and statuary that honorable body has been reduced to the same sorry plight as poor Aneurin Jones. A duty imposed on works of art is a practical intimation that native artists are amateurs who need the special protection of the tariff, and that for eign artists constitute a body of skilled professional talent which is to be discriminated against by legislation. Grave Senators who offer the privileges of the American art market to so-called "amateurs" and refuse permits to professional" painters abroad not only make a serious and ill-merited affront to American

prefer. The taking of testimony has only | favorable conditions for the Government of ateurs. They do not need special discrimina-Mr. Goschen is largely responsible for the dignity that their genius should be degraded

WHAT WAS THE BRONTOTHERIUM?

A discussion is now going on among the faculty of the Harney's Peak (South Dakota) University which threatens to dismember this body of teachers. It arose in this way: About a month ago some miners employed by the Custer City Tin-Mining Company unearthed certain fossil remains, apparently those of some gigantic animal fessor is the most absent-minded man in the university, and beside that, he has never been known either to utter or comprehend a joke, so his knowledge of fossilology has never been questioned, and the present instance was no exception to this rule. The petrifactions were accordingly acremoved to the museum of the university.

Shortly after the specimens were placed in the museum Professor Fowler inaugurated a series of lectures on the life and habits of the brontotherium, using the recently found fossils to illustrate the lot was the lower jawbone, which the professor found was twelve feet in length. From this he readily decided that the animal must have stood upward of forty feet in height, while it could have been but little less than a hundred feet from nose to tail. The students became much interested, and Professor Fowler was, through his investigations, soon enabled to lay much new and valuable information before them. The brontotherium he found to have been a most formidable beast, ranging the country with the greatest intrepidity, to the consternation of the other prehistoric animals. It must have been, the professor surmised, a most inspiring sight to see irove of brontotheriums proceeding across the prairie on a smart run in quest of their natural tood, the mammoth and elephas gigantea. The professor shrewdly suspected that the rear legs of the brontotherium were considerably longer than the others, and that it moved after the manner of the kangaroo. Think, said the professor, of seeing 150 of these noble animals going across the plains of a morning in pursuit of a flock of hippopotami, bounding 200 feet into the air at every jump and overing 125 yards without touching the ground. I can see in my mind's eye," exclaimed Professor Fowler in his third lecture, "this noble animal sitting up on his haunches on a little rise of ground. Anon he reaches his nose up 120 feet into the air and whistles to his mate five miles way. Getting a response, he whisks off a giant oak with one stroke of his tail and bounds away leaving tracks fifteen feet long and six feet deep. The professor indulged in much speculation of this kind and awakened great enthusiasm among the

students. A week ago the president of Harney's Peak University, Professor Estes, recovered from a fit of sickness which had confined him to the house for six weeks, and visited the institution. He had of been in the building an hour before he made in examination of the fossils which had been disovered during his illness. He agreed with Proessor Fowler that they were the remains of the prontotherium, but produced consternation by saying that the brontotherium was a tree and not an nimal. This Professor Fowler vigorously denied. President Estes, however, maintains his position that the brontotherium was a large tree under whose shade the prehistoric man courted the predistoric woman, the supposed lower jaw being, the president said, nothing more nor less than a ough of the tree, quite naturally denuded of its foliage by the lapse of ages. All the teachers in he institution have taken sides and the contraversy as to whether the brontotherium hopped on its hind legs or grew up out of the ground is

Where professors disagree The Tribune does not overed which will settle the matter in one way

The highest court in New-Jersey holds that there is no lawful means of preventing Passaid or any other town on the banks of the Passale River from constructing sewers to discharge their | hette contents into that stream. This is not pleasing ews for the cities which depend on the Passaio for their water supply, and must inevitably lead them to look for water elsewhere. The decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals may seem a little rough on Jersey City and Newark, but the ultimate effect will be good.

Mr. Cleveland has been elected an honorary member of the Alabama Press Association. It is evident that Governor Hill must lose no time in making himself solid with the West.

This is the time for the oldest college graduate to assert himself. The Rev. Ebenezer Hazzard Snowden, class of '18, is Hamilton's entry, and she is justly proud of him. It is learned from The Syracuse Courier" that "Mr. Snowden is a nost entertaining conversationalist and remarkably well preserved in bony and mind, although he was one of the victims last winter of la grippe. This is entirely satisfactory. Next.

The Postoffice authorities deserve commendation for their action in compelling the Star Route contractors to live up to their agreements. The system of competitive bidding permits professional contractors to underbid local offers for star service, and they frequently obtain on the narrowest possible margin hundreds of routes, including many which are unremunerative. It has been a common practice for such contractors to neglect to put the service on these losing routes, and then to offer to compromise for actual damages-the difference between their own and the local bids.9 The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Colonel Whitfield, has not only rejected such offers, but has also caused legal proceedings to be instituted against W. A. Stoddard, in the United States Court, at Portland, Me., for failing to perform the service which he had undertaken. A con viction has been obtained and civil action on the bond will now be brought to recover damages. This conviction will exert a most beneficial effect in breaking up a pernicious system of professional bidding for service the performance of which is not seriously contemplated. It is a practical reform for which the Department is entitled to much credit.

Remark by the Honorable Grover Cleveland: I had rather be a complete letter writer than be

To Minneapolis and St. Paul, greeting: Will you compromise on a census statement which without going into figures will show that each of you contains more inhabitants than the other one? For the sake of the peace of the rest of us, you know.

It often happens that gifts to educational institutions for specific purposes, though intrinsically valuable and, on the whole, welcome, are nevertheless burdensome, being either directly or indirectly a drain upon the general fund. In view of this fact the Yale Alumni Association of this city recently did a wise thing and set a themselves as conspicuous for folly as Aneurin good example in proposing that the Yale corpora-Jones, and in the self-same way, but they offer tion open a fund to which contributions in any render its decision in accordance with the evidence, and not as the Democratic bosses would general elections are to be brought on under sculptors do not desire to be classed as am-

uses of the University, is now awaiting the generous attentions of graduates.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Depew has declined an invitation to deliver the Fourth of July oration at salt Lake City, because he is to sail for Europe on July 2.

Professor Colby, of Dartmouth College, will sail for Europe to-morrow, and will spend the summer tramp-ing and scrambling about in Switzerland.

The Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is make ing a statue of the Queen as she looked in girlhood, to

be given to Kensington as a memorial of Her Majesty's Justice Bradley, of Washington, D, C., is recovering from his long and serious illness, and a day or two ago

reappeared in court. This is Justice Bradley of the District Court, and not his name-ake of the United States Supreme Court, who is in excellent health. Lord Tennyson is spending the summer at Black-

down, near Haslemere, and is in good health again. Archdeacon Farrar visited Oberammergau at the first performance this year of the Passion Play, and lodged in the house of the actor who played the part of Jesus.

Architecture, it is said, is the chosen profession of John Howells, the son of the novelist. He is now a student at Harvard. His father and mother have gone to Lake Champlain for the summer.

Down by the harbor at Cohasset, says "The Boston Gazette," is the beautiful residence of Mr. Lawrence Barrett, and it is a pleasure to find the house opened Mr. Barrett has returned from his European tour and long rest in vastly improved health, and has planned a long season's work for next winter. Mrs. Barrett, who has left two daughters in Europe the Baroness von Roeder, in Germany, and Mrs. Joseph Anderson, in England—has brought her younges daughter back to America. Miss Edith Barrett, th beauty of the family, has been a belle ever since she ade her debut in society at one of the Gardner balls made her debut in society at one of the Gardner balls, she is bright, clever and original, and it is delightful to find her back in America. The Barretts will probably have many visitors during the summer, and will do much to make their corner of Cohassett attractive. Mr. Edwin Booth has promised them a visit, and he is always well and happy here. Not far from Mr. Barrett's home is the cottage of Mr. Stuart Robsonson easy is it to pass from grave to gay. The Robsonson and the second of the company they have remained true to Cohassett for a number of years, although they are the only ones of the original actors' colony remaining. Mr. Barrett was a later comerhis house having been formerly the residence of Mme. Janauschek.

MUSIC.

"THE SEA KING" AT PALMER'S.

"The Sea King," which was sung last evening i Palmer's Theatre by the William J. Gilmore Opera Company, was composed by Richard Stahl, with no small assistance from earlier masters, while the libretto was written by Mr. Stahl and Webster C. This "latest romantic opera comique," a Fulton. playbill liath it, produced some Philadelphia. But "The Little pleased Philadelphia for years. Not that Sea King" is another "Little Tycoon." so far as the libreito goes, it is far more fearfully and wonderfully made. It is lamentable that It is lamentable that foint constructors of the book did not add to themselves a third partner who had an inkling of invention, and could have put in some faint, flimsy ort of a plot, a remote reflex of coherence and sequence in the action, and some animation in the Nevertheless there are occasional bright flashes of fun in the piece, of which Edward Stevens. South America, but from those countries it alingenious and versatile comedian, who takes the part of " Don Bambonia, Duke of Valencia," makes the is finished and effective and his humor unforced. "The Sea King" may divert many an idle evening, chiefly through Mr. Stevens's fund of joility and fresh ex-

Miss Esther Palliser, who has the chief singing part, that of "Dolores," possesses a voice of wide range, but she has an uncomfortable habit of bringing out In time, when she controls her singing in some reasonable gradation, and makes up her mind that instious effort is not the chief charm of vocalyet to acquire the rudiments of the act of actingand acting have been too often commented upon in sacrifice in a negotiation anything of important and sings himself. Mr. Gilmore has selected a chorus with pleasant faces and wholesome figures, and the West Indies. figures are pretily draped by a costumer with notions of color and texture. The scenery of the first act was praiseworthy; that of the second only tolerable, that ert Bleakie and other free-trade manufacturers | teel called upon to decide, and we can only close | of the last execuable, with its clashing hues and | of duty, in exchange for free admission of prod-

of the last exerrable, with its clashing hues and sagging lines. Yet it was received with straight approval by file house.

The music contains not a few agreeable passages, chiefly in the first act. After the curtain goes up the second time the operate steadily declines in musical attractiveness. It also goes down in general interest, with long sketches of the laidest common place, streaked by a welcome oasis of stevens's humor now and then. Yet the pleec has diversion enough in it to assemble summer evening audiences. It is better than "said Pasha," and much liveiler than a number of so-called comic operas that have dragged their weary bulk along through week after week of July and August in this town. There is no discoverable reason why it should not keep Palmer's Theatre open for a profitable run. Yes, there is one, which ought to be removed immediately. Such mean, cheap, masty little programmes as were supplied to the audience last evening were a discredit to any theatre of reputation. How could so inexensable a blunder ever have been committed at Palmer's!

THE AMPHITHEATRE TRANSFORMED.

A SURPRISE FOR THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE CONCERT OF THE STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.

If any of the thousands of people who attended the Strauss concert at the Madison Garden Amphitheatre last night were among those who had listened to the ousic and witnessed the ballets last week, they must have been surprised at the changes made since Satur day night. The appearance of the great hall has been entirely transfermed. The Strauss orchestra now oc cupies an elevated circular platform in the centre of the amphitheatre, over which there is a sounding board which can be raised or lowered at will. Around this platform, instead of long and painfully regular row of seats, there are now little round tables, with three or four chairs by them, at which the listeners may sit

eager and appreciative crowd. The play passed off eager and appreciator from the plant plant

GBNERAL WINGATE COULD TEACH MANNERS. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Commission in the interest of the Atlantic-ave. Cevated railroad, met in the Circuit Court room in that city last evening, and heard many witnesses. Theodore F. Miller presided. The other hers were Howard J. Forker and Hasson H. Wheeler. members were Howard J. Forker and Rasson H. Wheeler. William D. Veeder was cross-examining for the opposing property owners. General Wingate, the counsel of the railroad, got into a squabble with Mr. Veeder, and the latter said, "What a splendid school-backer you would latter said, have made." The General reterted, "If I had had you for a scholar, your manners would have been much improved."

INTER-AMERICAN TRADE.

MR. BLAINE'S PROPOSALS REGARDING SUGAR AND WOOL.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES COMPARED WITH

THE AMOUNT OF SUGAR RECEIVED FROM THE

THAT FROM EUROPEAN COLONIES-QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF

SOUTH AMERICAN WOOL.

Secretary Blaine does not oppose free sugar, but desires that this country shall obtain in exchange free access to the markets of sugar-producing countries of this hemisphere for the products of its farms and factories, mines and mills. A removal of duties on sugar from all countries alike, he urges, would simply throw away an opportunity to secure great enlargement of our foreign trade. If countries of Latin America could send sugar free to this, the largest sugar market in the world, that would give them a great advantage over Cuba, Porto Rico, and other European colonies, and for that advantage the American Powers would be willing to pay,

But the countries of Latin America produce not one-sixth of the sugar this country is obliged to import. The most elaborate trade reports of sugar production reckon not more than about 400,000,000 pounds for all these countries, while the United States has imported nearly 3,000,-000,000 pounds in a year, and ordinarily 2,600-000,000 pounds or more. Free sugar from those countries only would not mean free sugar for the consumers of the United States, and probably would not mean cheaper sugar to any appreciable extent. The benefit would go entirely to the sugar-producing countries of Latin America. The proposal of Mr. Blaine, and the resolution offered in the Senate, in terms confine the offer of reciprosity to "nations of the American hemisphere," but Cuba or Porto Rico is not such a nation, being owned by Spain, nor would the British or French or Danish West Indies be included, nor European colonies in Guiana or Honduras. It is from these countries that our greatest supplies of sugar

The following table shows the latest estimates of the yield and the actual importations into the United States during the last fiscal year:

	The state of the s	The second second second	And the same of th		
1	Spanish West Indies 1. British West Indies French West Indies Donish West Indies	616,000,000 180,000,000 240,000,000 2,000,000	U. S. Imports, '89, 1.113, 418, 845 340, 362, 855 3.418, 368 13, 844, 123 135, 446, 972 288, 662 1,607, 481, 785 37, 659, 198		
	Braz 1	310 000 000	223,925,970		
	Central America Mexico	6,000,000	2,428,41 2 250,89 5		
	Total Latin America	412,000,000	226,605,308		

No estimates of yield are given for the Danish West Indies, where the production of late years is insignificant, and this country already takes nearly the entire production of Hayti and San Domingo. Proposed treaties would, therefore, give the country access to a present production of about 412,pounds in ready receives 227,000,000 pounds.

This is not free sugar, and in a letter to a Indeed, Mr. stevens was never dull, never want- Western miller, Mr. Blaine states that he would ing in vivacity and variety of entertainment. His acting have the same reciprocity offered to Cuba, from which the United States already receives over 1,032,000,000 pounds of sugar yearly. But that would make the privilege quite valueless to Brapenetral for compening language. This mand-up is grotesque in the extreme. Cordial appliance attended vill, or other countries of South or Central America, to Mexico. For these are unable to compete with the European colonies, and would be no better able to compete with them if both sought admission to the United States for their sugar with excessive fervor the shrillness that pervades it free of duty than if both paid the same duty. to a distressing degree. She ought, first of all, to If we are to have free sugar by reciprocity at all, learn moderation and to school herself to restraint. it must be on such terms as would make the reciprocity of no advantage whatever to the countries of South America, which cannot now compete ism, she may not be altogether aniss in with the less distant and more highly developed such parts as "Dolores," although she has European colonies of the West Indies and Central America. It appears to be a necessary conclusion She was noisily applanted. Hubert Wilke was the that, unless the South American countries are remantic hero of this remantic affair. His singing particularly unwise, they will not surrender or the e columns to require description now. As the in order to obtain a remission of duty by the United hanished heir to the Dukedom of Valencia he was States, which, if granted to them, would be use-Hubert Wille still. He fulls to impersonale. He acts less because granted also on the same terms to Spanish and presumably to other colonies in the

Mr. Blaine's recommendation that wool from curious error. He appears to assume, and, indeed, distinctly states in his report, that the wools of South America which are imported are "the coarse grades of wool used in the manufacture of carpets." But official statements of imports show that about 40 per cent of the wool even now imported from South America is fine clothing wool. The following statement from the official report for the fiscal year 1889 shows all imports of wool of each class from Mexico, the West Indies and

countries	of South Ameri	State C		
Brazil	Republic	387,172	22-21-24	8,279,828 81,605 711,605
West Indi West Indi	es, Danish es, British es, Dutch	114 606		180 16.421 156.288
Veneruela	*******************		4,538	739,241
Total :		6,473,533	4.533	9.990.578

Against 10,000,000 pounds of carpet wool these countries already send to the United States about 6,500,000 pounds of fine clothing wool, notwithstanding the high duties on wool of that class, and to other countries they send a large quantity. While the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Chili contribute to this supply, the bulk of the clothing wood cones from Uraguay, but it is grown in western and southern parts of that State, which are separated from the Argentine Republic only by a river, and ere substantially identical in soil and climate with large parts of that country. It is the fact that of the 100,000,000 sheep said to be producing wool in the Argentine Republic a large proportion has

of seats, there are now little round tables, with three or four chairs by them, at which the listeners may in comfort. No refreshments were served last night, but the managers say that next week they hope to have a corps of waiters ready to attend to the demands of the visitors.

The change in the appearance of the immense half is remarkable. The seats at all of the tables were occupied last might, and although there were probably not half as many persons present as on the opening night, the floor seemed to be confortably filled. There were many people in the galleries and boxes, and they were no more crowded than those on the floor appeared to be. The centre platform does not in the least interfere with the view of the stage from any part of the half. The best feature of the change, however, is that the misle of the orchestra now can be heard in all parts of the ampitheatrs.

As now arranged, the entertainment opens with that called "Choosing the National Flower," the Strauss concert occupying the interval.

THE MADISON SQUARE COMPANY IN TACOMA.

Tacoma, Wash., June 23 (Special).—A. M. Palmer's Madison Square Garden Company arrived here last appearance in this city to night, at the Grand Opera House, before an immense audience in the Gamous play of "Jim the Penman." Long before the hour of opening every seat in the spacious auditorium was occupied and the aisles and lobbies filled with an eager and appreciative crowd. The play passed of splendidity. Miss Ada Dvas, Miss Mand Harrison, Mr. Blaine can hardly intend seriously to propose Mr. Blaine can hardly intend serious "he prevented by requiring that imports with-drawn for the manufacture of carpets should be so designated to exempt them from customs dues." Mr. Blaine can hardly intend scriously to propose that the bare designation, or statement, on the part of those who take the wool out of custom house or warehouses, shall be relied upon, in view of the enormous frauds in that very particular which have been continuously perpetrated within the last few years. At all events, it is scarcely to be supposed that the growers of wool and those who have judged it wise to protect American wool-growsupposed that the growers of wool and those who have judged it wise to protect American wool-growing will feel willing to rely upon such statement for the defence of American growers against meportation of clothing woo, from South America W. M. G.

> MRS. HARRISON ENJOYING CAPE MAY. Cape May, N. J., June 23 (Special).-Mrs. Harrison s settling down to the routine of daily life here, which she is enjoying exceedingly. This morning a party made up of Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Williams and Baby McKee drove through Cape May City for the first time since their arrival at the seaside. They purchased a wide brim hat for the baby, and did other shopping. At the noon hour the party went to the beach, where they watched the bathers.